

## **MANN MUSEUM - SCAVENGER HUNT -- QUESTIONS**

1. This is a digging animal that feeds mainly on insects. Though common in the Southeast, it is originally native to Mexico and South America and migrated to North America.
2. This animal is also called the common flicker. It hunts through dead wood for insects to feed on. It is also one of the state animals of Alabama.
3. This is the fourth largest deer on the continent. It lives in the Southwest and is named for its large ears, which resemble those of another animal.
4. This is the largest kind of deer, having an antler spread of up to 6 ½ feet. Its name comes from a Native American word for "twig eater."
5. This animal has long claws used in digging for food, fishing areas being limited in its range. This animal also can be cannibalistic, known to eat the losing contender in fights.
6. This mink cousin changes its coat color to fit the seasons, brown in the spring and white in the winter. It maintains its black-tipped tail all year round.
7. This animal's scientific name "Ursus maritimus" refers to its aquatic life in the arctic waters of the Far North. For swimming, it has large webbed and padded paws.
8. These animals are incredibly social, usually found in tight circles to maintain defense. It is covered in thick hair to keep it warm. Both sexes have horns, and males' fights can be heard over vast distances.
9. This bird also changes its colors with the seasons, acquiring white feathers in the winter to blend in with the northern snows. The red stripe over its eye, as seen on the one on display, appears during mating season.
10. This material covers growing antlers to supply them with a rich supply of blood and nutrients. It is shed off in the autumn once the antlers reach full growth, just in time for breeding season.

11. This is the largest land mammal in North America. These animals were once found all over the continent before being almost driven to the edge of extinction. They now are found in Montana, Canada, and Alaska.
12. This is one of the few venomous lizards in the world and is found in the Southwest. It can be identified by the broad bands of yellow and black that pattern its scales.
13. The name of this animal comes from the points on its horns and has the unique ability to shed the keratin sheaths of the horns yearly. It is the second fastest land animal, running up to 60 mph.
14. This creature has the most teeth of any mammal – 50 total. It is also the only non-primate to have thumbs and also sports a prehensile tail.
15. This aquatic rodent feeds on water plants such as the cattail the one on display is holding. It has a long, thick tail used for swimming.
16. This animal is found all over the continental US, and lives in a variety of habitats including urban areas. It is an opportunistic eater and is also an affectionate parent.
17. This fossil of a famous Ice Age predator comes from the LaBrea Tar Pits in California. The skull is almost 40,000 years old; the features that earn this animal its name came from another find.
18. This animal home was the inspiration for the creation of paper. It was built by mixing ground wood pulp fiber with saliva and became the home of a swarm.
19. This animal lives in groups called pods, headed by bulls that can weigh up to 4000 pounds. It is one of the staple game animals for the native peoples of the Far North who use parts for tools, clothing, and homes.
20. This is a cousin of the shark that feeds on ocean floors. Its name comes from the defense weapon located on its tail.